

The Intelligencer.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1902

E. N. HOPKINS - Editor
I. G. NEALE - Business Manager

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress—W. H. Hamlin, of Greene County.
For Judges of the Supreme Court—Gavon D. Burgess, Leroy B. Vallant, James D. Fox.
For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—John A. Kist, Joseph P. Glen.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Wm. T. Carrington.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representative.....Joseph B. Shelby
Presiding Judge.....E. W. Osborn
Associate Judge.....E. S. Butt
Prosecuting Attorney.....Wm. A. Redd
Probate Judge.....H. F. Blackwell
Circuit Clerk.....James P. Chinn
County Clerk.....Frank Thornton
Collector.....J. J. Fulkerson
Treasurer.....Wm. H. Edwards
Sheriff.....Oscar Thomas
Recorder.....Clem Trice
Coroner.....Dr. W. B. Woodin

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
Clay Township.....J. A. Lockhart
Wm. Miller
Davis Township.....H. Y. Plattenburg
George Leary
Dover Township.....Geo. F. Zevising
J. W. Tompkins
Freedom Township.....Stony Graham
H. Driver
Lexington Township.....Lewis Neale
Pearl K. Smith
T. J. Dullig
Middleton Township.....W. Scott Thomas
Ed. J. Rorge
Sala-Bar Township.....Joseph Barton
R. M. Taylor
Washington Township.....J. W. White
Julius Stille

CONSTABLES.

Clay Township.....J. F. Larkin
Davis Township.....Jos. S. Prewitt
Dover Township.....S. C. Hodges
Freedom Township.....Ben Benton
Lexington Township.....Charles S. Mitchell
Middleton Township.....Wood McGrew
Sala-Bar Township.....J. E. Gantner
Washington Township.....Irvin Withers

"Why," asks the Sedalia Capital triumphantly, "why were the members of the democratic committee selected from Dockery office holders, rather than from the party at large." This is a corker. It is as hard a puzzle as the old nursery conundrum as to why a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of feathers. The answer is the same.

The violent editorial in the Kansas City Star some weeks ago on the duty of our officers on the occasion of the lynching and the mild, fatherly, sermonizing advice the same paper gives General Corbin in regard to resisting the rioting coal miners who throw rocks at his soldiers and pull them off the street cars and roll them in the mud, would make very interesting reading in parallel columns. The Star might just as well strike out straight from the shoulder: Pennsylvania is safely republican under any circumstances.

Editor Brokmeyer of the State Republican goes far ahead of the Sedalia Capital man in propounding hard conundrums to the democrats. One question in his catechism is particularly unfair: "Why was the Cardwell suit compromised?" The man who compromised it is now affiliated with you republicans and he summons your caucuses to meet in his office. He makes your Meriwether clikers and runs your campaign for you, why don't you ask him? It is not right, it is positively unkind to propound a conundrum when the only answer to it is sealed up in your inside pocket.

Gustave Beraud, manager of the Midland hotel, Kansas City, promises to put into execution a plan which, if successful, will be a step toward the solution of the vexed servant girl problem. By the use of a specially designed car, he proposes to deliver meals in any part of the city hot and in perfectly appetizing condition. What one of us who has lived to see electric lighting, electric transportation, the telephone, the phonograph, and photography by telegraph—what one of us who has seen the spinning wheel and the loom and the laundry go out of our houses and the fruit kiln and the ash hopper out of our back yards can question the doom of the cooking stove? Where is the man who does not look forward with longing and confidence to the time when he can order his meals by telephone and have them delivered by a device like the traveling change box in a department store, when the hard problems of life will be reduced to nothing by the simple expedient of pushing buttons and tapping bells, and when he will have nothing in the world to do but to pay his bills at the end of the month? The end of the month! Ah, there's the rub. The wit of man has availed nothing to stay the coming of the end of the month.

The President and the Trusts.

On his tour through the New England states, between banquet and bear hunting, the president has been defining more fully his views on the subject of trust restraint. To his original creed he has added a new article. The publicity cure, first proposed by President Hadley, of Yale University, and adopted by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to congress, was not received with such confidence as to lead him to rest his case upon it. He now adds that he is in favor of a constitutional amendment that will enable congress to deal directly with those combinations of capital in restraint of trade which have been inappropriately called trusts.

Because of his reputation for sincerity and moral purpose, Mr. Roosevelt's opinions on problems of public interest are received by the people with a degree of seriousness which their intrinsic value in no sense deserves. If the people of the states were to grant to congress the authority to control by direct legislation these vast aggregations of capital called trusts, and if this further grant of power were used in good faith for the intended purpose, no objection could be urged to the plan. But what guarantee would the people have that this power would ever be so used, or on failure that they could ever take it back. Does the action of the last congress in the case of Cuba versus the beet sugar infant or the case of Elkins' "insurgents" versus Have-meyer warrant confidence?

Does it not seem quite as likely that the power given to restrain trusts might be used to protect them, and instead of serving to correct this abuse of trade, it might serve to corrupt the government? An historical illustration very much to the point is close at hand. The states on adopting the present constitution gave up by express stipulation the power of laying import duties against each other and against foreign governments, and they conferred upon the national government the power of raising revenue upon foreign imports. No state of the thirteen at that time would have ratified the constitution if it had been suspected that this grant might ever be construed to confer the power of protecting those industries which are capable of concentration against those which are not, or one section of the country against another—if it had been suspected that in pursuance of this grant our home manufactures might ever be sold in foreign lands at one-third less than at home.

Mr. Roosevelt's last trust cure must be examined in connection with his other dictum, that the tariff must not be touched except by its friends and in connection with his refusal last winter to accede to the demands of the "insurgents" that the differential on refined sugar be reduced to correspond to the Cuban concession. If the protective tariff may not be touched except by its friends, why may it not come to pass that the trusts may not be restrained except by their friends? And might not such a friendship come to be established among the trusts and the tariff and these "friends" that it would be impossible ever to dislodge these "friends" from the control of the government?

The truth is, Mr. Roosevelt and the party to which he belongs have no fundamental principles, no essential theories of government. His party fought a great war on the ground that states could not get out of the union, and reconstructed them on the ground that they were out and had to be brought back; in 1863 it issued the greenbacks with legal tender power which a republican supreme court pronounced a legitimate forced loan, and in 1873 it turned its back on silver; in 1872 it justified its tariff policy on the ground of protection to infant industries and now in 1902, when the infants have become giants, the terrors of the industrial world, it justifies it on the ground that our trade is a national asset to be used by the president and the senate in negotiating reciprocity treaties. The republican party still believes that a man can lift himself over a fence by his bootstraps; still believes that a nation can enrich itself by taxing itself and giving the tax to favored industries.

Mr. Roosevelt's further expressions will be carefully watched by thinking people, who have not yet made up their minds as to whether he is a shyster, or whether he belongs to that large class of intelligent men who are incapable of general ideas—a big, strenuous, robust, confident boy.

John F. Jolly sold the apples from his orchard of 140 acres at Olney, Ill., to a St. Louis buyer, \$10,000.

In Comparison.

A Muskogee, I. T., paper sent to this office by J. K. Edmonds, tells in detailed account of an Indian who as hopelessly out of fashion as that of Benjamin Franklin. He is never mentioned except to chronicle some singular he has done or said. They tell us of his refusal to take a holiday on his eighty-sixth birthday, because, as he said, he did not see any sense in it. They tell of his lifelong habit of going to bed at nine o'clock, and of his refusal of proffered assistance not long ago when a street car knocked him down. He is an object of curious interest, just as Socrates and Diogenes and many of the Hebrew prophets were; but like them he convinces nobody, not even those who delight in the keenness of his observations and the force of his logic.

Twice recently he has expressed his opinions at length on the subject of industrial combinations. Some months ago he actually took time to write a magazine article, and within the last few days he has treated this subject in an extended interview. His prime objection to these vast combinations is that they inflict such terrible and concentrated suffering when crises come. He further insists that the more highly organized, far-reaching and delicately balanced industrial combinations become, the more susceptible the country will be to such crises. That trusts owe their origin in large part to an unjust protective system and that they work injury in crushing out small competitors, that they control markets and hold up consumers, Mr. Sage considered matters of minor importance. His objections are philosophical, and hence they appeal to only one mind in a thousand. His words are axioms to be accepted by pure reason, and most men want tips that may be converted into acts. To appreciate the difference between a plummet and a thistle-down compare Mr. Sage's magazine article with Mr. Roosevelt's Elkhart speech, in which he says: "We wish not to penalize but to reward the great captains of industry, to get a plan that will not destroy the trusts but prevent their wrong doing." Mr. Sage shows that the object of their existence is wrong doing and that without it they would be unprofitable and would perish.

In Cooke's "History of the Five Tribes" it is said that no Indian ever failed to appear for execution. This may be putting it too strong, but certainly such failure was exceptional. In all the history of the races of men, this appears to us the most striking fact; and it does seem strange that none of the masters of morbid psychology, like Hawthorne and Helen Jackson, have availed themselves of it. The story of Damon and Pythias has come down to us through two thousand years, but the case is very different and was exceptional, not the rule. Its motive was the power of friendship, which the Greeks considered the master passion. Among the Romance nations erotic love was and is considered the master passion, and it constitutes the motive of all their stories of personal heroism nor patriotic. From fictions like that of Romeo and Juliet to histories like that of Abelard and Heloise the motive is the same and furnishes a consistent theme of race study. Romantic love is considered the master passion among Teutonic peoples and the story of Evangeline may be taken as a fair sample of them all.

Of course examples of patriotic heroism are to be found in the history of all nations and all races, but what pathetic motive can be ascribed for the Indians' proud scorn of punishment? Neither patriotism nor love nor friendship nor religion seems to enter into it, and we can hardly claim for it a storied sense of duty. But who can fail to admire the courage, or the cold pride, or whatever the moving influence is that leads him to scorn to be a fugitive?

Army Reforms in England.

An effort is being made by the War office in England to reduce the living expenses of cavalry officers so that they can live on not more than a thousand dollars in excess of their salaries, instead of three thousand dollars as now. There is talk of abolishing regimental coaches, boudoirs, and polo tournaments. At present nearly all the cavalry officers are younger sons of the nobility, and it is believed that such a reduction in living expenses will bring to the cavalry branch of the army the services of the gentry and commercial classes.

England's experience in the Boer war discredited some peculiarly ideas which have not been accepted during a century in any other country on the globe. The feudal notion that a nation's best defence resides in a class whose privileges, immunities, dignity and wealth are unswayed but come by the free grace of government has long been rejected by thinking men and disproved by experience. A moral interest in a government makes a better defender than a material one.

In our own war between the states, on the federal side, little service in the field and little relief to the treasury was rendered by those who were the special objects of government favor. And on the other side the cavalier slave owner must divide honors very liberally with the "po' white trash" who had no material interest in the contest and but little appreciation of the constitutional principles involved.

Russell Sage.

It is impossible for the newspapers and the people at large to take Russell Sage seriously. His is a type of mind as hopelessly out of fashion as that of Benjamin Franklin. He is never mentioned except to chronicle some singular he has done or said. They tell us of his refusal to take a holiday on his eighty-sixth birthday, because, as he said, he did not see any sense in it. They tell of his lifelong habit of going to bed at nine o'clock, and of his refusal of proffered assistance not long ago when a street car knocked him down. He is an object of curious interest, just as Socrates and Diogenes and many of the Hebrew prophets were; but like them he convinces nobody, not even those who delight in the keenness of his observations and the force of his logic.

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Salt For an Old Sore.

The Sedalia Capital in an effort to belittle Gov. Dockery says: "On the contrary, he must know—does know—that on taking control of the state in 1905, the republican party found a railroad bonded debt, bequeathed by the democratic party, of \$36,000,000, and that within six years, during which the party held power, the debt was reduced to less than \$22,000,000, and that never a single dollar was added to it."

Gov. Dockery does not know any such thing; the Capital does not know it; nobody knows it, for it is not true. The republicans found the \$36,000,000 debt perfectly secure; Gov. Fletcher, in his message to the legislature, said the debt was well secured. Yet the republicans sold the railroads for about one-third of the market value of the securities. No wonder they reduced the debt some twelve millions, when they used \$36,000,000 in the process. We want to know what became of the balance.

When an offer was made for the Iron Mountain and rejected, and another offer of half the amount accepted, who got the rate off? The transactions of the republican legislature were infamous, and the Capital well knows it. No defense can be made while the facts are so fresh in the minds of the people.

Thirty-six million dollars in good safe securities sacrificed to pay one-third of that amount of indebtedness! The Capital had better plead forgetfulness and not make up these old republican outrages. Better tell us something complimentary about Count Rodman, or the theft of the presidency.

Negroes Ruled Out.

The Republican state convention at Greensboro, N. C., on August 28, adopted a resolution accepting the constitutional amendment of disfranchisement and binding the party not to contest the amendment's constitutionality. The convention was composed entirely of white men. Contesting delegations of negroes were in every instance ruled out. Capt. Charles Price made a speech congratulating the republican party on the elimination of the negro from politics in North Carolina, saying that they were now released from "the body of death."

The North Carolina republicans seem to be as inconsistent as the Missouri ones, who nominated two school fund looters on an anti-logging platform.

The President's Monroe Doctrine.

In a speech at Proctor, Vermont, September 1st, President Roosevelt said of the Monroe doctrine: "It means merely that, as the biggest power on this continent, we remain steadfastly true to the principles first formulated under the presidency of Monroe that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European power. Shame on us if we assert the Monroe doctrine and, if our assertions be called in question, show that we have only made an idle boast, that we are not prepared to back up our words by our deeds." For coarseness, impudence, and plain brutality this takes the prize.

For the sake of comparison the Monroe Doctrine, almost in the language of Monroe himself may be stated as follows: "Whereas there is no territory remaining in this hemisphere which is not occupied by organized governments suited to the state of development, the United States would look upon the acquisition or the political colonization of territory here as an unfriendly act." It will be observed that there was no "idle boast" about Monroe's dictum. He did not say, "Whereas we are the biggest thing there is and can chase your fleets out of western waters (if you don't believe it, come and see), therefore the other American states must be regarded as our game and the hunting season closed."

Roosevelt's statement of the Monroe doctrine is coarsely imperialistic and indicative of a dangerous spirit abroad in the land, more than all it is the most morally infamous expression of national policy ever made by a president of the United States.

Public School Text Books.

Another republican campaign lie, emanating from the Globe-Democrat, as all republican campaign lies in this state do, is in regard to the adoption of inferior text books at higher prices than are paid in other states. The Globe-Democrat specifically charges that the Missouri text books are inferior to the Kansas text books and that they cost more. It is hard for any but specialists to pass sensible judgment on the merit of books, but our educators think that we have a pronounced advantage over Kansas in this particular. Especially do they regard our histories superior to theirs and our New Franklin readers superior to the old Appleton readers. But the other part of the Globe-Democrat charge is easily looked into, being a matter of figures. It will be found that the cost of the sixteen books of the Missouri adoption is \$6.43 and of the corresponding Kansas adoption \$6.67. Why do the republican county papers continue to repeat this lie? Because it is easier to repeat it than to acknowledge that they got it from the Globe-Democrat and circulated it without investigation though they knew that it was probably not true, considering the source.

Another Mob.

At Sparta, Ill., on August 30th a mob swung a negro to a telegraph pole. The rope broke and he attempted to escape to the darkness, but was riddled with bullets. Now let the Kansas City Star rear up on its hind legs and howl. Perhaps though it was all right, Illinois being a republican state.

The Warrensburg Standard-Herald says: "While St. Louis is removing the filth from her streets, she might extend the sanitary work and remove by an honest ballot the municipal officers elected by Bad Jack Williams and his gang of ballot box stuffers." It is hard for the republicans to bear the fall of Uncle Henry Ziegenhein. They are pained to think of the fate of Kratz, Murrell, Mysenberg, Faulkner & Co, and they can never be reconciled to the Nesbit law by which all this was accomplished. "An honest ballot" is the republicans' long suite in campaign times.

Last week, at Chicago, the highest price since the war was paid for cattle—nine cents. Meanwhile fat heifers and fat cows—such beef as is sent to our market—sells at the same price on the farm it has sold for during the past two or three years. The price of dressed meat has advanced during the same period 30 per cent.

The coal operators in Pennsylvania have finally refused to treat further with the striking miners and all hope of adjustment is at an end. The governor is considering a special session of the legislature with view to a compulsory arbitration enactment.

Democratic state conventions have been held this week in Ohio and Iowa. The Ohio convention endorsed Bryan and free silver and the Iowa convention defeated a motion of similar import by a vote of 384 to 344.

Anticipation

A life insurance policy is usually for a long period. The record of the company in which you insure, therefore, becomes of first importance. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York gives you the best security for the future.

In Assets, larger than those of 239 other life insurance companies in existence in the world, exceed

\$352,000,000

It has paid Policy-holders over

\$569,000,000

which is more than any other life insurance company in existence has disbursed.

Write for "When Shall I Insure?"

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RICHARD A. MCCORMY, President.

JOHN C. ELLIOTT, Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.
GEO. H. STIER, District Agent, Lexington, Missouri.

BEN TROVATO.

BY CECIL CHARLES.
You say you love me (but how well I know
It is not true!)
I smile and press your clinging fingers, so,
With—"And I you."

It is a lie—a pretty lie, I swear;
For I have been
Once on the heights of perfect love,
and there
The glories seen.

And this—this playing at a tenderness
So trifling seems,
When I remember all the storms and stress
Of the old dreams!

Oh, what divine and splendid dawns were those,
When love was true!
Oh, how the crimson, tropic sun arose—
The heavens—now blue!

Oh, how our hearts were throbbing all day long,
Till twilight pale!

Oh, how our breath was hushed to hear the song
Of nightingale!

You say you love me—shyly looking down—
Your face is fair;
There are no sweeter eyes than yours of brown—
Soft is your hair.

You could be happy, in a quiet way,
Just at my side;
You are so faithful and so meek, today,
So satisfied!

Perhaps you could be . . . and we might be glad;
But somehow, still,
At times the pulses of my heart run mad
With the old thrill.

I suffer, suffer! . . . then the pain is o'er . . .
I turn to you,

And smile and say, "You are so sweet!" once more;
And this . . . is true.

Healthy Kidneys Means Long Life.
If you want to restore your kidneys to their former healthy state take Smith's Sore Kidney Cure—50 cents. For sale by Chas. W. Loomis, 6-28.

Mid-summer SPECIALS

Probably never in the history of the Tailoring Business in Lafayette county have so many suits been turned out by any one firm in the same length of time as has been turned out by us in the past six months. But we are not satisfied. We still have on hand . . .

ELEGANT SUITINGS

for Summer Wear and realizing that the season is far advanced, we will for the next thirty days make up any suit or trousers in our stock at special prices. You cannot afford to wait, come at once. . . .

Wittenberg & Gratz